

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1858.

SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General, in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting him to inform the Senate of the amount which has been allowed and paid to the postmasters of distributing and carrying offices out of the post office, and of the amount which has been paid to the deputy postmasters, approved 22d June, 1854, authorizing the Postmaster General in his discretion to make extra allowances to such officers, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. SEWARD presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of New York, in relation to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State under the Missouri constitution, or any other constitution which shall not have been in all its parts fully submitted to the legal voters of the Territory, and received their sanction and approval, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. S. took occasion to make some general remarks on the subject of slavery in presenting the above document. Mr. S. also presented the petition of F. O. Beebe, praying the aid of Congress in publishing an analysis of American laws of which he is the author, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. S. also presented several other petitions, praying persons, in favor of the homestead bill, and a general bankrupt law, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. S. presented a memorial of merchants of New Orleans, remonstrating against the repeal of the law establishing the light-house fund, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BIGLER presented the petition of Findley Patterson, praying to be allowed pay for work done in the section of the Capitol building at Leocompton, in Kansas, under a contract with the governor of the Territory, and indemnity for losses sustained in consequence of the work, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DURKEE presented a memorial of the Legislature of Wisconsin, praying the enactment of a law which will secure the payment of the amount due that State arising from the sale of public lands, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, praying the establishment of a model department at the Mint of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted adverse reports on the petitions of J. W. Brown, William P. Russell, and the claim of Capt. George E. McCall, of the committee of Florida volunteers.

Mr. J. from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on the motion to print and bind ten thousand copies of the addresses made by members of the Senate and House of Representatives on the occasion of the deaths of Hon. James H. Hammon, Senator from the State of New Hampshire, Hon. Andrew P. Butler, late a senator from the State of South Carolina, and Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, late a senator from the State of Texas.

Mr. MAILROY, from the Committee on Claims, submitted an adverse report on the petition of Robert A. Whittier, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted an adverse report on the petition of Martin Hubbard.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the bill for the relief of the light-house, and to strike certain streets in Washington city with gas.

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First, had her proceedings been perfectly regular; second, had she the requisite population, and had that population the stability and order to justify her admission; third, was her application the will of the people, and in a voice which could not be misunderstood; and fourth, had the constitution been made by that people, and were the State officers now in existence elected by that people and entitled to discharge their executive duties? He maintained the affirmative of the first two, and the negative of the remaining questions. He said, in concluding, do establish a precedent by the admission of that constitution. It was said that the people were applying for admission whilst they protested against admission, under that constitution. To which of those voices would he hearken? He distrusted the procedure of the requisite population, he was not satisfied that her proceedings were sufficiently regular, nor did he think that the application was that of the people of Kansas. Notwithstanding that, he should vote for her admission, provided the people of Kansas should have secured to them the right to form, without wrong or violence, the institutions under which they desired to live.

Mr. KILGORE, of Indiana, denounced the course of the President in relation to Kansas, and charged that at a public meeting held in Lancaster in 1849 resolutions in opposition to slavery were adopted, and that Mr. Buchanan was one of the committee of three men who reported those resolutions.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES. I wish the gentleman would give us his authority.

Mr. KILGORE. You will find it in the Lancaster Intelligencer. No. 21, vol. 21, published in 1849.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES. With the permission of the gentleman, I have had occasion more than once to repeat what I am now about to say upon this subject, and that is, that Mr. Buchanan never signed the resolution, and that it never had his sanction in any shape or form. His name was attached to it without his authority, as frequently happens, without his knowledge or assent. That is the simple history of the matter.

Mr. KILGORE. I am glad to ask my colleague if Mr. Buchanan did ever, in any shape or form, disavow the resolution at that time?

Mr. FLORENCE. No; nor at any other time that he was asked.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES. I am not aware that he did.

Mr. KILGORE. I cannot admit this cross firing.

Mr. GROW. I would like to ask my colleague if Mr. Buchanan was ever in favor of the Missouri Compromise?

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES. He gave his assent to it as a peace measure, when every leading patriot in the country, North and South, advocated its passage to save the Union.

Mr. KILGORE then proceeded to defend the black republican party from the charge of abolitionism, contrasting the condition of the North with freedom with that of the South with slavery, and of course opposed the Leocompton constitution.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, replied to the remark of Mr. KILGORE that he was a Clay whig by reading from one of his speeches to show that he was opposed to the fugitive-slave law, and that he had said that he would regard it as the proudest hour of his life if compelled to surrender property and personal liberty for refusing to maintain it.

Mr. KILGORE asked Mr. HUGHES whether he had not said, even since the commencement of the present Congress, that the Dred Scott decision was not the law.

Mr. HUGHES denied that he had ever uttered such a sentiment in his life.

Mr. SEWARD, of Maryland, earnestly advocated the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution, and defended that instrument from the charges of fraud that had been made against it. He contended that it was not necessary that a State should have any constitution at all when admitted, and cited instances where States had been admitted without constitutions.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.—The directors of the "Washington Library" are energetically occupied in making it a popular and valuable institution, and we recommend our readers to call at the library building, on Eleventh street, opposite the theatre, and see the recent improvements, and the additions to the books on the shelves. The papers and documents donated by a joint resolution of Congress, passed in 1825, together with the standard works on political subjects, obtained by purchase, render the political branch of the library more full, it is believed, than any in our country. A similar approach to completeness in the department of theology has been recently made by the donation of the entire collection of the late Rev. Dr. Laurie, containing about a thousand volumes, principally theological, and partly miscellaneous. The whole number of books is nearly seven thousand.

The price of shares is only six dollars, and the use of the library is granted to persons contributing the yearly sum of three dollars. Those who claim that the libraries of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution are not open in the evenings, can, for a small sum, enjoy the privileges of the Washington Library.

THE FESTIVAL MOVEMENT is increasing in this vicinity. Prayer meetings are held every morning, at ten o'clock, at the First Presbyterian church, and every evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at St. Paul's Lutheran church. Others are held at Georgetown and in private houses, and a congressional prayer meeting is projected, to take place before each daily session.

The newspapers, far and near, come filled with news of the spread of this revival. Columns after columns are devoted to the record of religious experiences, and revival intelligence is made as much "a feature" as financial or political news. Members of Congress are in the receipt of large numbers of letters, some enclosing tracts and others exhorting them to give serious attention to religious matters.

POINT LOOKOUT.—It is stated that Hon. William Cat Johnson & Co., who recently purchased Point Lookout for \$20,000, are now preparing to erect a commodious pavilion, with suitable cottages, bathing houses, out-houses, &c., for a first-class watering establishment there, to be opened the coming season. This fact is worthy the consideration of our citizens, who annually spend the heated term in the northern States.

A VALUABLE WORK.—Blanchard & Mohan have sent us Appleton's "Cyclopedia of Drawing," designed as a text-book for the mechanic, architect, engineer, and surveyor, comprising geometrical projection, mechanical, architectural, and topographical drawing, perspective and isometry, edited by W. E. Worthen. We shall notice it with other works at an early day.

THE AGREEMENT.—The iron service pipes are now deposited along Bridge street, in Georgetown, and the western portion of Pennsylvania avenue, and will soon be laid. We had hoped that they would be laid across Rock creek on a new bridge, but notice that they are deposited on the steep hill-side which connects the avenue with the old bridge.

MISS LIZZIE PETER is now, we are pleased to learn, will give a "morning reading" on Saturday next, under the special patronage of several ladies who occupy high positions in metropolitan society. The audience will doubtless be large and fashionable.

A FANCY BALL is to be given by the lady of a distinguished family early in next month, and there is a great demand for plates of costumes. Philip has obtained a large assortment from New York, which he has on sale at the new bookstore.

BRADY'S IMPERIAL PORTRAITURE attracts crowds of visitors to his gallery. Among the recent additions to his collection are several life-like portraits of young ladies who are well known in society.

ACCIDENT.—A laborer named Michael Harran fell, yesterday morning, from the boom of the derrick used in erecting the new dome of the Capitol, to the temporary roof on the rotunda—a distance of about thirty feet. His wrist was broken, and he was somewhat bruised about the head.

THE NEW SEAS in the Hall of the House of Representatives are much admired, being handsome, not at all gaudy, very comfortable, and not expensive. They contrast most favorably with the uncomfortable, cumbersome, glaring scarlet-lined chairs.

THE WASHINGTON AGE, a new metropolitan newspaper, is soon to be issued by a gentleman who has had great experience in the editorial profession. We shall speak of it more at length hereafter.

MISS AVONIA JONES has been performing a most successful engagement at New Orleans. She is destined to achieve a high rank in the profession which she adorns, and we trust to see her welcomed at the Washington Theatre when she has concluded her brilliant southern tour.

MR. VANDENHOFF has been his admirable "Shakespearean Olio" to night at Philharmonic Hall, and the attendance of prominent personages is announced.

RAILROAD FROM MEMPHIS TO THE NORTH.—We are assured that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company have now very nearly completed their arrangements for the accommodation of the southern travel by that most pleasant and picturesque route through northern Tennessee and Virginia, passing the celebrated Virginia Springs, the delight of every traveler. It is promised that the accommodations shall be as good as on any line in the United States; that the time shall be less, the fare as low, and the entire line equipped with new first-class cars and engines. It combines all the requisites for pleasure in railway travelling. By the first of May all pertaining to this route will be in "apple pie" order.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL says that a contract has been concluded between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Hon. Amos Kendall and his associates, for the construction of a telegraph line, to be first chiseled in materials and construction, from Grant to Parkersburg.

EDUCATION IN OHIO.—The report of the Ohio commissioners of the common schools for 1857 gives the number of school districts in the State as 8,091; scholars enrolled, 602,347; average attendance, 350,867; total number of school pupils, 843,840; number of male teachers, 10,189; female teachers, 8,664; paid to male teachers, \$1,181,181; to female teachers, \$259,157. The report embraces returns also of 19 semesters and 11 colleges. In the colleges there are 1,635 pupils pursuing a full course, and 363 a partial course, and there are in the preparatory department 1,225 pupils. The value of college property is \$675,000, and the endowments amount to \$700,000. Their libraries contain, altogether, 60,200 volumes.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—We learn that a meeting of the board of visitors was held on Thursday last, at which it was determined to suspend all exercises in the institution for six weeks, in order to thoroughly cleanse and renovate the building, freeing it from whatever infection or miasma that may have led to this epidemic. All the students have left for their homes or more healthful localities. Every exertion will be made and pains taken to restore the establishment to comfort and perfect security from disease.

MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVINGS just received at the bookstore of BLANCHARD & MOHNS, corner of 11th and Pennsylvania avenues.

WHAT ASKED ARE WORTH.—A recent sale of some of the assets of the Lancaster Bank, Pennsylvania, nominally worth \$60,000, the sum realized was only \$9,000. The sale, it is said, exceeded the expectations of the bank.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A man over eighty years of age, BOWEN, of the Brooklyn shavers, has now grown an entire new set of teeth, being the third. They are about one-third grown.—*Nashley News.*

WASHINGTON THEATRE.—On this (Thurs- day) evening will be presented, for the first time in this city, "ROCKY HOLLOW," a grand story of

ROCKY & SON.
In which the part of Captain CLELLY will be sustained by that celebrated actor, JAMES H. HARRIS, who will also appear as FREDERICK HARRIS, in his world-renowned extravaganza of
"THE CRUISE, OR A TRAVELER'S REVENGE."
Rehearsal nightly with unanimous enthusiasm.
First-class seats open.
Boxes open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7:45.
March 25.—[Phil. Scholastic.]

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S TWO LAST READ- INGS AT THE PHILHARMONIC HALL.
Thursday, 24th, and Saturday, 27th, inst.
March 25.—[Phil. Scholastic.]

Thursday, 25th, at 8 o'clock, 50c; students and society from March 25th to 27th, 25c.
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